NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 81

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NIBLO'S,
Broadway.—HERRMANN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BONANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mrs Gilbert.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—MARIE ANTOINETTE, at 8 P. M. Mme. Ristori.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway.—DAVY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Mayo.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Rignold.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE,
Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 12 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Boucicault.

COLOSSEUM,
Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—THE FASTEST BOY IN NEW YORK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL,
Sixteenth street and Broadway.—CALLENDER'S GEORGIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME,
Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.—CIRCUS, TROTTING AND MENAGERIE, afternoon and evening, at 1 and 8. Mr. James Nixon's Benefit.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE,
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourteenth street.—GIROFLE GIROFLA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Lina Mayr.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cool and clear, and warmer later.

THE CARLISTS have been again defeated by the Alfonsists, who took nine hundred prisoners.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY are doing an extraordinary religious work in London, and their audiences yesterday were remarkable, even in that metropolis of the world.

THE VINELAND SHOOTING has not yet had fatal results, and it is hoped that Mr. Carruth will recover. Our correspondent furnishes an interesting account of an interview held with him yesterday.

THE FLOODS.—There is no change in the situation in the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. The ice is still blocked up in enormous masses, and several towns are in danger if a sudden thaw should take place. Our despatches from Port Deposit, Wilkesbarre and other places fully explain the details.

ALTHOUGH THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE has not been officially published its terms are substantially given to-day. The House is conceded to the democracy and the Senate to the republicans. Governor Kellogg is expected to call a meeting of the Legislature about April 12, and it is to be hoped there will be no further difficulty in confirming the Wheeler plan.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT is said to have given satisfactory assurances to the United States in respect to the massacre at Acapulco. It condemns the crime and promises to prevent other outbreaks. The Senate might properly ask the President to furnish it with the official correspondence, as the public is anxious to know what action has been taken.

RAPID TRANSIT IN LONDON.—The advocates of rapid transit in New York may profit by the study of the railway system in London, which is the subject of an interesting letter published in our columns to-day. Rapid transit in the English capital is not only a public convenience, but a financial success. Our Albany letter shows the present condition of the plans before our Legislature.

IF MR. JOHNSON is to speak on the Louisiana question it will be really more to the public than to the Senate, and, therefore, if the republican majority should choke him off by ordering an executive session when he has the floor, it would be a national injustice. We have no apprehension of such deliberate discourtesy to the new Senator from Tennessee. If Mr. Johnson wishes to speak no doubt he will have a hearing.

John Mitchel's Dying Address to His American Friends.

It is with a deeply pensive feeling that we lay before our readers a letter from Mr. Mitchel, which reaches us the next day after the announcement of his death by the Atlantic cable, and while his remains are still awaiting honored burial in the soil of his native land, which he loved so well, and amid the tears of a large proportion of his warm-hearted and devoted countrymen. To his American friends "being dead he yet speaketh" in the letter which he begins by a graceful acknowledgment of the courtesy of the HERALD in allowing him to explain to them his recent position in Irish politics and the sentiments which were guiding his course in what have proved to be the last weeks of his eventful and unsettled life. We also print an elaborate communication, received by the same foreign mail, and written by a distinguished English lawyer, discussing Mr. Mitchel's legal status and parliamentary disability as an escaped convict. The practical interest of these questions is pretty much extinguished by Mr. Mitchel's removal from scenes of civil turmoil to that land "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Peace to his ashes. May the turf of the green island lie lightly on his breast, and in future years, when his brightest hopes for his oppressed country shall at length be realized, let us hope that many a pilgrim of Irish descent will visit his grave in recognition of his well meant endeavors to serve her, the boldness with which he asserted her rights, and the sufferings of the exile and wanderer borne in her behalf. The occasion hardly permits us to deal critically either with his letter, on the one hand, or the legal arguments of our London correspondent on the other.

It is impossible to contemplate the remarkable life which has just closed, without a sentiment of regret that it was so unfortunate. Mr. Mitchel's intellectual gifts and accomplishments, his unremitting industry and ardent patriotism, ought to have made him one of the most important men of his time. His career opened with great promise, and no just blame can be imputed to him that it was arrested in his first line of effort by a rigorous sentence, which exiled him from his native land and transported him to a penal colony at the ends of the earth. His escape was morally justified, not only in his own estimation, but in that of all friends of the Irish cause, and even in the view of impartial minds. When he came to our shores he received a warm and sympathetic welcome from the whole body of our people without distinction of party or religious belief. Had it pleased Providence to take him away then he would have been sincerely mourned by the patriots of all free nations. But his twenty years in this country added nothing valuable to his fame. It seems a pity that he did not emulate the example of another distinguished Irish exile who came to this country in the early part of the century and spent among us a rather longer period than Mr. Mitchel did, ending his days here, as Mr. Mitchel might have done with honor, if he had pursued the same wise course. From the windows of the HERALD Building we look across Broadway to the churchyard of St. Paul's, and our eyes rest upon the tall obelisk, covered with inscriptions of eulogy, beneath which repose the venerated ashes of Thomas Addis Emmet—a name which awakens the liveliest recollections of Irish patriotism and American good citizenship. The great mistake of Mr. Mitchel's life was his failure to follow in the footsteps of Emmet when he came to this country. Like Emmet, he was bred a lawyer, and, like him, he might have attained distinction at the American Bar. It was a great error of judgment, for which he paid heavy penalties, that he devoted himself to journalism in a country of whose public sentiment he was too new a comer to be a competent judge—the most indispensable qualification of a successful journalist being a quick and accurate perception of the state and tendencies of public opinion in the community where his journal is published. No mere literary ability, however brilliant, can serve as a substitute for this ready and sure perception of what is moving in the public mind. Some foreigners acquire this after a residence of a few years, but they are generally men without any deep-rooted or ardent convictions which impel them to look at public questions from one settled standpoint. The most hazardous thing a man can engage in on his first arrival in a foreign country is to start a new journal, of which he is to be the director-in-chief and almost the sole writer. Without a partner who has lived long enough in this country to understand it, and to whose judgment he is willing to defer, he will habitually miss the mark unless he be a man born with a genius for journalism, which Mr. Mitchel was not. His journalistic enterprises in this country were, therefore, all failures, and his disappointments and vexations had a most unhappy effect on his mind. There can be no more unfortunate experience for a man of natural self-respect and good abilities than to be driven from pillar to post by pecuniary necessities, abandoning one unprofitable newspaper to establish another equally unprofitable, changing his residence from a Northern community, whose tone of sentiment he had not yet begun to understand, to a Southern community of which he knew still less, and meeting with nothing but ill-success and discouragement in all his changing enterprises and residences. Mr. Mitchel's faculties were not those of a journalist, of which mere skill in writing forms but a small part, and it was the great misfortune of his twenty years of ill-directed and thankless toil in this country that he selected the wrong profession. Had he given himself to the American Bar on his arrival, when he was greeted with so much enthusiasm, our citizens would have gladly loaned him money until he could establish himself, and sympathizing members of the profession in large practice would have admitted him to a partnership on favorable terms. What a difference it would have made in the tranquillity and usefulness of this gifted man, so cruelly tossed and buffeted by fortune if he had followed the example of his great compatriot, Emmet, and practised in this community the profession to which he was bred!

We do not express this regretful wish because we think pecuniary prosperity the chief end of human life. We can easily reconcile ourselves to the fate of martyrs when their sufferings promote the cause to which they dedicate their abilities. It is not merely because Mr. Mitchel was a sufferer that we lament over the American part of his career, but because his sufferings were encountered in a struggle for the means of subsistence which brought none of the compensations which belong to the honored martyrs of liberty. The fate of the younger Emmet awakens at this distance of time far less regret than admiration. All hearts which pay free homage to heroic virtue would prefer the fate of Robert Emmet, who paid the penalty of patriotism on the gallows at Dublin, at the early age of twenty-three, to that of Thomas Addis Emmet, the illustrious exile who escaped to our shores and became one of our most respected citizens and distinguished lawyers. There are few names in history which awaken such touching associations of patriotism and romance as that of Robert Emmet. After his escape to the Wicklow Mountains he might have eluded pursuit, but his attachment to the daughter of John Philpot Curran, the famous Irish orator and barrister, led him to surpass the daring of Leander. He would not fly from Ireland without visiting Dublin to bid her farewell, and he was arrested, tried and executed; but he and Miss Curran will live in the melodies of the Irish national poet so long as any Irish blood continues to flow in human veins. We do not consider such a career and such a termination of it unfortunate, but enviable. We regret Mr. Mitchel's sufferings subsequent to his sentence of transportation, because they had not the ennobling effect on his character which is exerted by sacrifices to a great cause, and they contributed nothing valuable to his reputation. His life, during that part of it when his faculties were at their full maturity, was one of change, instability and ill-luck, such as is endured without much sympathy by thousands who carry intellectual gifts into a different pursuit from the one to which they are best adapted. We warmly appreciate Mr. Mitchel's patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the Irish cause, but a deep melancholy settles upon us when we think how much happier and more useful he might have been and deserved to be.

Of all the sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, "It might have been."

The Herald and the Business Revival.

If the millennium of journalism is to come when newspapers no longer print advertisements the HERALD has no reasonable hope of sharing in the blessings of that time. Instead of a happy decline in our advertising patronage it is steadily increasing, and this, according to the millennial theory, is not to advance but recede. We cannot help it. If the public insists upon advertising in our columns we must cheerfully consent. If the millennial journals hereafter proudly point to their columns unstained by a single advertisement and laugh at our well filled pages, we shall humbly bow to the reproach, and go down to the journalistic devil, escorted by a procession of advertisers which would reach from the new Post Office to Union square.

Yesterday we printed the HERALD as a quintuple sheet, containing twenty pages and one hundred and twenty columns. Of this immense sheet sixty-seven columns were filled with advertisements, representing every business interest of the country and contributed by thousands of individuals. This enormous clientage shows that the millennial theory has not yet excited popular enthusiasm, at least so far as the HERALD is concerned. This spring flood of business patronage, however, was not permitted to sweep away our usual reading matter. Fifty-three columns were devoted to the news of the day, and the live, interesting matter supplied equalled in extent, and far surpassed in variety, that of any magazine.

As it is not unusual for the HERALD to issue such an edition, our principal pleasure in the paper of yesterday is that it indicates the revival of business which has been so long desired and expected. The advertising in the HERALD has grown to be the measure of public prosperity. As for the non-advertising millennium, we think it will come to the HERALD only at that distant period when nobody has anything to sell, and everybody has no money to buy.

The Illinois Bishopric.

The controversy now pending in the Protestant Episcopal Church over the election of Dr. De Koven to the bishopric of Illinois calls out an elaborate review of the principles involved by the Chicago *Interior*, which, after showing historically how the Prayer Book came to teach both High and Low Church doctrines, and after demonstrating also the illogical and inconsistent position of High Churchmen, concludes that the Reformation has not spent its force, and that there is a deep underlying Protestant sentiment in the Church which only needs to be aroused to defeat the Romanizing efforts of the High Churchmen. The *Baptist Weekly* takes a little different view of the controversy. It believes that the doctrines and practices of High Churchmen cannot be made acceptable to the general American mind, and are a hindrance to the progress of the Episcopal body, yet they will every year become more dominant in its ministry. Instead of the action concerning De Koven and Jaggar being promising to the Protestantism of the Church it is more likely a spasm which precedes its final subjugation. One more such victory and the Low Church party will be ground to powder. The *Evangelist* is satisfied from its point of observation that, should Dr. De Koven be confirmed Bishop of Illinois Bishop Cummins would have a more efficient coadjutor in him than in Bishop Cheney; for he would drive out more than the others could attract. The *Church Journal* controverts the theory that a diocese should have the bishop it wants, whether he be High or Low Church, that it is nobody's business beside, and argues that, the Church being a unit, the man, while he may have special care for a particular diocese, does nevertheless govern, legislate, speak for and represent the whole body. And hence his character and doctrinal antecedents become questions of direct and vital importance to the whole Church.

AN IMMENSE MEETING of Irishmen was held at Hyde Park, London, yesterday, and resolutions were adopted demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners and condoling with the family of John Mitchel. A movement to pay a public tribute to Mr. Mitchel's memory has been set on foot in this city.

The Transit of Venus.

The telegraph and the steamship have already borne to the ends of the earth an outline of the successes achieved by the expeditions sent out to observe the transit of Venus. Knowing what a vast number of scientists and scholars awaited with feverish anxiety the arrival of despatches from the observers, we published special telegrams and communications from the astronomers as soon as possible after the occurrence of the phenomenon. To-day we commence the publication of the official reports made by the chief astronomers of the respective expeditions to Admiral Davis, President of the Transit Commission, to whose courtesy and the efforts of his Secretary, Professor Newcomb, we make acknowledgments for the early receipt of the documents. The observations chronicled in the reports we print to-day were made from north and south stations, very far apart, and well adapted for the application of Halley's method of calculating the sun's distance. The Americans were the only successful observers in New Zealand—a victory due to their proficiency in meteorological research. Nevertheless, from what has thus far been learned, we cannot anticipate an accurate solution of the problem unless two important contacts have been recorded at Hobart Town or Kerguelen. This may be said without the slightest disparagement to the scientists, whose admirable plans could have been frustrated by ill fortune only. The mere determination of the closing contacts or that of the first contact at the stations throws the problem into the hands of the photographers. We have already expressed our distrust of the photographs *per se*, and some of the Pekin observers already acquiesce in this opinion. The correctness of the images depends on circumstances beyond ready control. The temperature of the air, the degree of the sun's brightness, the sensibility of the chemicals, the liability of the plates to contraction or expansion and other causes tend to compromise the accuracy of the sun-pictures. They can simply serve as a check on the mathematical calculations. But these latter are possible only on the supposition of perfect observations in southern climes, and we have not yet heard of such successes. It is gratifying, however, to know that although our Transit Commission, individually, may not arrive at satisfactory results, yet, its records, when taken in conjunction with the data collated by foreign scientists, will assume new and paramount importance. By combining, for instance, the American labors at Pekin with the English observations in Sydney, the Halleyan system can be adopted with great advantage. Again, by comparing the chronicles of the Nagasaki expedition with the records obtained by the English in Egypt, an admirable opportunity arises for employing the simpler and more beautiful method of Delisle. Independent of the main object of the expeditions the scrutiny of the transit phenomena will throw light on many vexed questions. The absence of irradiation noticed at Pekin is a remarkable exception to the rules which govern the motions of solar rays. It may be accounted for in part by the apparent enlargement of Venus caused by the refraction of her light. Many kindred problems of the highest importance to science and civilization will be on their way to a definite solution when another grand effort, guided by the experiences of 1874, will be made to settle forever the great question in 1882. Later reports from the American observers may furnish material for much useful speculation.

The Sabbath in the Metropolis.

There is nothing that Christianity owes to Judaism which is of more value to humanity than the Sabbath. It does not in the least matter that the day generally observed is the first and not the seventh of the week, for the changes of the calendar and the obscurity in which the custom had its origin forbid us to believe that the Creator made any special distinction between Saturday and Sunday. No one believes now that the Mosaic account of the creation is literal; that the Lord labored for six of our planetary days and rested from his weariness on the seventh. The ablest of theologians admit that the sacred writings of Moses do not teach scientific facts, but moral truths, and one of the profoundest thinkers and sincerest Christians of modern times, Thomas De Quincey, has pointed out that because of this there can be no real conflict between science and the Bible. A scheme of religion revealed in the phraseology of modern science, and based upon the principles that Copernicus, Newton and Kepler discovered, would have been incomprehensible to the Jews. But the primal spiritual truths of the Scriptures were proclaimed for all time, and exist eternally for all men, whether physical science vanishes from the earth or advances to unimaginable discoveries.

The institution of the day of rest is, therefore, not less divine in its origin than any fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion. The method of its Judaical observance was undoubtedly opposed and modified by Christ. His teachings were contrary to those of the Jewish priesthood; He took a more liberal view of the duties of the day than they and illustrated it by His example. To Him the world owes the declaration that man was not made for the Sabbath, but the Sabbath for man. The value of the seventh day to the world is, from the true Christian point of view, inestimable. It is almost equally with sleep "kind nature's sweet restorer." To a vast majority of toilers in civilized countries it is the greatest blessing that society bestows upon them. It suspends labor, confers repose and descends upon the earth like the angel of heaven to interpose between the weary animal, man, and the hard master, Destiny, who drives him upon his path to the tomb.

The proper use of this period of rest, which all civilized governments have rightly recognized as legal, is therefore of great importance to mankind. No better employment of part of the day, we think, could be had than in listening to such pious discourses as we print to-day. The metropolis is fortunate in having an intellectual and faithful clergy, and we commend their sermons to the public.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION has a good word to say about Cardinal McCloskey and his red hat, of which it wishes him joy, and hopes it will "become" him and not give him a headache. The *Union* proclaims its hearty dislike for that polemic and bitter Protestantism which refuses to treat the members of the Catholic Church as fellow Christians and sows bitterness and strife where there ought to be mutual respect and growing good will. These polemical partisans are really forwarding the cause of the Church of Rome. The *Tablet*, referring to our new Cardinal, says:—"American Catholics accept the compliment to the American Church with grateful hearts and hail it with satisfaction as an introduction, so to say, of their young but already flourishing Church among the old nations who have for ages been the bright gems of the Church. The United States have now a representative in the Sacred College and a voice in the election of the Sovereign Pontiff."

The Water Supply.

The question of the water supply is of great importance to all our citizens. It is generally admitted that the present supply, if not absolutely insufficient, is inadequate to the growing necessities of the city and that its immediate increase would be a great public advantage on the score of convenience, cleanliness, health and safety. Mayor Wickham makes two suggestions on the subject to the Common Council. One is that the collection and storing of the water and the regulation of its distribution should be subject to the control of the Mayor and Common Council, and not be left in the hands of the Commissioner of Public Works, as under the law of 1871; another is that the water meter system should be introduced, so as to limit the consumption and prevent waste. The first of these suggestions may be acceptable enough, provided we can trust the Common Council to take a common sense business view of the matter and to act for the interests of the city and not for the promotion of jobs. Whoever may be invested with authority in the matter of securing a sufficient supply of water it is certain that a wise economy dictates that the possession of the territory furnishing the supply should be secured by the city at once, before the value of property increases, while its utilization can be made gradual in accordance with the growth of the city and the increased demand.

We entirely dissent from the Mayor's second proposition. The law of 1871 providing for the introduction of water meters is generally considered a gross job; but, whether this imputation be just or not, it is certain that its object is one which the popular voice will never approve. Under the water meter system the price of water would be a heavy burden on the consumer. There would necessarily be an economy in its use that would be likely to prove prejudicial to the public health. The water rate in New York has heretofore been so reasonable that it has not been in any case oppressively felt, and the citizens will not consent to give up the free supply, at a stipulated charge, for the vexatious and annoying system of meters. There is, unquestionably, much unnecessary waste, and this should, as far as practicable, be provided against and prevented. This winter—certainly an exceptional one—the waste has been great, owing to the habit of letting the water run to prevent freezing. The steamboat companies have left their hydrants open, and factories and other business houses that use large quantities of water, as well as private consumers, have done the same with their faucets. The freezing of pipes and hydrants can be prevented at a comparatively small expense and with little trouble. The main and service pipes, in the first place, should be laid deeper than at present, and all consumers should be compelled by law, under the supervision of the Public Works authorities, to protect their hydrants and pipes from frost wherever they are exposed. In the summer the steamboat lines and other large consumers should be prohibited by law from needlessly wasting water under a penalty to be enforced by the Department of Public Works. While waste should be prevented the use of water should be much more liberal than it is, and the supply should be large enough to warrant it. Water should be used in a city like New York as the most efficient street cleaner, and the hydrants should be left to run as frequently in the summer as health and cleanliness demand, and in the winter whenever it would be useful to wash away the melting snow and slush. It would be a very profitable job to some person or other, no doubt, to supply water meters to the whole city of New York, but the people would not willingly submit to have their supply peddled out to them in such a manner. The true policy is to improve the supply and the means of distribution, and not to restrict the use of water and to increase its cost to the consumer.

The High Tide of Corruption.

Certain events have happened in Washington in the last few days which, while apparently escaping general observation, are worthy of the gravest consideration. As our readers will remember President Grant celebrated the death of the last Congress by cancelling the civil service system. The point upon which he based this action was that, as Congress had failed to make appropriations to enable him to carry out the rules, he was no longer responsible for their enforcement. This has been followed by a system of appointments in various parts of the country that represents what is even a more fatal departure from the true principles of republican government than would be embodied in the success of the third term. We refer to the appointment of so many members of the last Congress to different positions. Here, to begin, is that fine Hoosier statesman, the connoisseur in corn and bacon, Mr. Orth, who goes to represent America in the courtly city of Vienna, and whose only remarkable contribution to foreign politics was a prophecy made some six months ago that "in sixty days the Prince Imperial would be Emperor of France." Then we have Maynard, member of Congress from Tennessee, who began his republicanism by a ferocious speech in behalf of secession, who goes to Turkey. So on down the list Congressman after Congressman has been dumped into places, from the mission to Vienna down to the Postmastership in Little Rock, with which humble office the President closes the ambition of his candidate for the Governor of the State. We do not know how many ex-Congressmen have been appointed, but the shoal of benefited representatives is large enough.

There is, of course, no reason under the constitution why a gentleman who served us in Congress should not, at the end of his term, accept another public office. But how can we have independent representative government if we leave in the hands of the President the power of bribing the majority of the representatives? What is it but a bribe, this giving high place to a representative at the close of his term because of "his fidelity to his party?" If the President had been governed by a sense of public fitness alone in selecting his candidates for missions he would have sent Schurz to Vienna and Carpenter to Russia. But the only consideration that seems to have controlled his mind is the fact that many politicians have been thrown upon the cruelty of an unkind world by the recent political revolution, and that, having served him well, having obeyed without a whisper every command from the White House, having supported his administration, not with the generous consideration of the manly representatives of a free people, but as the staff of a general, he is bound, therefore, to give them employment out of the public Treasury. What is this but Cæsarism? For what is Cæsarism but the power of a ruler to pay his followers for their vassalage out of the public Treasury? What more could Cæsar or Bonaparte do than General Grant is doing now? He places the resources of the Treasury, the appointments to high places, embassies and judgeships, at the control of the men who have followed him and who will follow him to the end, just as Bonaparte made the men who obeyed him in dissolving the French Assembly and destroying the French Republic dukes and marshals and kings. Is there any difference between the elevation of Murat, for instance, to be a prince and a marshal because he carried out Napoleon's orders on the 18th Brumaire and the elevation of Orth and Maynard to embassies because with bated breath and trembling acquiescence they followed the instructions of Grant through the last Congress? The principle is precisely the same, and to our mind it represents a higher type of corruption than any we have yet seen under our government.

We do not say that the government will not be well served by many of the gentlemen thus shunted from their seats as Congressmen into office. Against them personally we have no complaint; but the principle that the President of the United States at the close of Congress should have it in his power to bestow the honors and emoluments of this nation upon any Congressman who has obeyed him is a corrupt principle, incompatible with freedom and representative government, and, we repeat, is an illustration of Cæsarism in its worst form, quite as dangerous to the true liberty of the country as would be even the election of His Excellency to the third term.

Holy Week.

The devotional exercises of the week will be commemorative of the religious tragedy which will remain forever in the human mind as the greatest of all human events, a divine sacrifice in atonement for the sins of men. The daily ceremonies in the Catholic and Episcopal churches will reflect this event; in the former the religious observances are very imposing and solemn. The office of the Tenebræ, which will be chanted at the principal Catholic churches on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, is full of significance in describing the passion and death of Christ. The blessing and distribution of the palms at the early services yesterday represented the enthusiasm of the people who strewed the path of the Saviour when He rode into Jerusalem, as the prophet Zacharias foretold in those words, "Behold, O daughter of Jerusalem, thy King will come to thee, the just and saviour; He is poor and riding upon an ass." In Rome this festival is celebrated in the most imposing manner, the Sovereign Pontiff being the principal feature in the celebration. On Thursday the consecration of the holy oils used in the administration of the sacraments and the washing of the feet of twelve poor persons, in imitation of the scene at the Last Supper, form the most interesting features at the Cathedral, where Cardinal McCloskey will officiate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

State Engineer Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Albany, is residing at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman J. H. Burleigh, of Maine, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain John Mirehouse, of the steamship City of Montreal, is quartered at the New York Hotel.

Surveyor General James H. Baker, of Minnesota, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday from Washington.

Chevalier E. de Stners, of Holland, arrived from Europe in the steamship Abyssinia and is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Advices from Geneva state that Count Arnim has improved in health since he has taken up his residence in that city.

The French Academy of Sciences has just elected the Emperor of Brazil a corresponding member by 43 votes out of 57. The Emperor was informed of the fact by telegraph and returned thanks by the same means.

"Cham" gives in *Charivari* the portraits of possible future members of the French Senate, in illustration of the clause, "There shall be a Senator from each colony." One is a "cuiluu pusson," of the strongest type; the other an Arab.

An application for relief in Paris was supported by this recommendation:—"This unfortunate young man is the only son of a widow who died without leaving any children, and he is the sole support of his aged father and young brothers."

The French Society of Veterinary Surgeons recommend for the prevention of hydrophobia a police regulation to compel all owners of dogs and cats to notify the authorities whenever their pets are low-spirited or apparently ill. Not much for the authorities to attend to!

Mr. Boker, formerly Minister to Turkey and recently appointed to the Russian mission, has no intention, it is said in official circles, of resigning his diplomatic trust, but has made arrangements to sustain the well established reputation of our representatives at St. Petersburg.

The "Americanistes," who are to meet at Nancy, in France, next July, form a society of savants analogous to the Egyptologists in the nature of their study. They study America anterior to the discovery by Columbus—the monuments, the mounds, the ancient cities, the inscriptions, &c.

Spanish thieves stole from a church in their native land a bronze statue of the Virgin, "larger than life," and raised money on it in Paris, where it was reclaimed by the Spanish representative. All the occupation of Spanish Consuls now is to reclaim in foreign countries the treasures stolen in their own.

Major General McDowell was in Charleston, S. C., last week. He inspected the troops. The heavy artillery company at the arsenal manœuvered as infantry, and two companies at the citadel as light batteries. The discipline and condition of the barracks were found satisfactory. Salutes were fired in honor of the visit. The General left for Columbia on Friday.